PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DASARA SESSION—SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1938.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 28th September 1938.

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 of the clock on Wednesday, 28th September 1938, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

The names of the members present are given in the Appendix.

The *PRESIDENT* opened the Assembly with the following Address:—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

We meet to-day under the blackest clouds that have ever darkened the horizon of a world that is still nominally at peace. The great democracies of the West, after making concession after concession to the aggressors, have at last decided to make a stand in the interests of freedom, of the rights of peoples to govern themselves, of the rights of nations to settle their disputes by negotiation and not by force. The last sufferer is a new democracy which has built up a vigorous social and economic life in the twenty years of its new found freedom. And I should like in passing to pay a tribute of the warmest admiration to the way that little State, left almost alone and faced with a stream of abusive propaganda, with rebellion at home, and threats of overwhelming force across its frontiers, has met it all with a calm, united and dignified front, with a readiness to concede everything short of existence itself, and with reasoned argument for rejecting the last cruel ultimatum. That nation is now called upon before Saturday next to take action such as, in its own words, is only dictated to a vanquished nation, to strip itself of territory, of its defences and of much of its wealth and its social and economic organization, and of its alliances and of every safeguard to its existence. The alternative is a war that threatens not only its own existence, but that of Western civilization as a whole. The great democracies of the West have taken their stand at its side, and what that means to them and their peoples you will realize when you read of the vast preparations that have been made in Paris, in London, and in other cities to remove all the people that can be removed out of the cities, to provide shelters underground for those who must remain, in order to prevent the annihilation of defenceless civil populations, by the methods of terrorism from the air that are now called war.

What is the position of India at this critical time? We too have travelled far in the past twenty years. It may seem to some that the progress has been slower than they wished, to others that the ground gained has not always been fully consolidated before the next advance. With all that no one who looks back to the days of the Armistice in 1918 can fail to realize that our whole outlook is different from what it was then. But there is one respect in

which we have not changed. As in 1914, so also to-day, the realization of the Empire's difficulties has been followed at once by a spontaneous offer of their services and resources by many of the Ruling Princes of India. And this spirit is strengthened by the realization that, however little we may know of Czecho-Slovakia, her cause is the cause of freedom as a whole, and however difficult we may find it to follow the negotiations, we are sure of one thing, namely, that Britain has shown the utmost patience and forbearance, that she has done everything that was humanly possible to secure a peaceful solution of the problem. In this realization and in this spirit I am desired by our revered Ruler to say for himself, what I am sure I may say for the whole State, that his services and his resources are at the disposal of the Empire in its supreme hour of trial.

Ladies and gentlemen, a week or two ago I had prepared you an address in which I reviewed the progress made in the development of our resources since the last great world catastrophe from the point of view of our financial and commercial future. The events of the past few days have given that review a new significance. In times of peace economists may well question the wisdom of the pursuit of national self-sufficiency. But when war threatens, the nation that can feed, clothe and protect itself with the aid of resources under its own control is in a position of great superiority. I ask you all to bear this in mind in considering the facts and figures which I propose to place before you in illustration of our advance towards such a position. I shall begin with the usual account of seasonal conditions and the growth of revenue.

Seasonal Conditions in 1937-38.

The seasonal conditions in 1937-38 were very variable. In Shimoga and Kadur the rainfall was heavier than usual, while in Mysore there were exceptionally heavy rains in October, which resulted in damage to as many as 30 tanks and in the washing away of over 350 houses belonging to Adikarnatakas and Uppaligars in Yelandur. On the other hand the rainfall was inadequate in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. While, therefore, the Government were compelled on the one hand to appoint a special staff for the repair of tanks in the Mysore District, on the other hand they found it necessary to give remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,31,059, to which another sum of Rs. 85,000 is likely to be added, and they also found it necessary to throw open State forests to free grazing in many places in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and in the Tarikere taluk of the Kadur district. I am glad to say that in 1938-39 the season has opened under much more favourable conditions. We have had abundant rainfall almost all over the State, and many tanks which had not filled for several years past are now full to the brim.

Administrative Changes.

A new revenue Sub-Division with Tumkur as its headquarters was established in January 1938 for the purpose of relieving congestion of work in the other offices of the district and of dealing with a large amount of acquisition work arising in connection with the Marconahalli project. The new taluk with French Rocks as headquarters was at work throughout the year and the Turuvekere sub-taluk was formed into a taluk in October. The scheme of debt conciliation was brought into force as an experimental measure for a period of two years in two taluks of the malnad and four taluks of the maidan with the Revenue Sub-Division Officers as chairmen of the conciliation boards. The scheme of loans for coffee planters was continued.

The Record of Rights scheme has so far been introduced into 67 taluks and sub-taluks.

District and Taluk Conferences were held during the year. The Members of Council presided over six District Conferences.

Land Revenue.

The total demand for the official year including arrears was Rs. 1,44,46,709

as against Rs. 1,51,26,168 for the year 1936-37. Out of this Rs. 2,31,059 was remitted and Rs. 1,25,04,848, as against Rs. 1,35,61,431, was collected. The percentage of the total collection and remissions to the total demand thus came to 86·55, as against 89·65 for the year 1936-37.

The total number of darkhasts received during the year was 23,263, as against 22,819, and the number disposed of was 18,163, as against 17,914 during the previous year.

Excise.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 54,16,573, as against Rs. 53,45,791 in the preceding year. This increase in the revenue was accompanied by a large increase in excise offences, the cases of illicit distillation having gone up from 454 to 724. This very high figure is one to cause serious misgivings as it shows clearly that the figures of spirit that paid duty fall far short of the quantity that was actually consumed. An experiment in prohibition was started in the areas served by the Closepet Rural Welfare and Health Centre and is being carefully watched.

A sum of Rs. 3,18,191, being the share of this Government in the proceeds of excise duty on matches, has been received from the Government of India.

Forests

During the year 1937-38, there was an addition of 34·34 square miles to the State forests, which now cover an area of 3,696 square miles, and of 50·08 square miles to the reserve lands. Five State forests with an area of 65·93 square miles were surveyed, and the field work on working plans of ten State forests and nine minor forests along the railway line from Kumsi to Sagar was completed.

Artificial regeneration was carried out over an area of 5,331 acres.

A seasoning kiln and an "ascu" treatment cylinder for timber were erected at a cost of Rs. 6,019.

Forest Research Institute.

Mysore is fortunate in its forests which, apart from their great value to the ryot and their importance to rural economy, have contributed large sums to the State Exchequer. A fuller and more economic utilisation of our forest resources has engaged the attention of the Government, and, as I said in my speech at the last session of this Assembly, they have sanctioned the proposal of the Chief Conservator of Forests to establish a Forest Research and Experimental Institute at Bangalore. The laboratories of the Institute, though small, are equipped on the most modern lines and provision has been made for a nursery and other adjuncts of an up-to-date forest research centre. The Institute with its laboratories, nurseries, museum, and library is expected to be in full working order soon. Two officers who have been specially trained abroad for this kind of work have been put in charge of the Institute.

Our very large resources in soft woods have remained practically untapped mainly on account of the lack of adequate knowledge about their properties. Forest soils, the suitability of different species to each type of soil and soil erosion are problems which have not so far received the attention they deserve. The problem presented by the spike-disease of sandal still remains to be solved. The better utilisation of even the minor forest products like tupra leaves, charcoal, insecticidal plants, tanning barks, etc., all mean more revenue to the Department. These, then, are some of the more important problems which will be tackled by the Institute.

Stamps.

The total revenue of the stamp department during the year amounted to Rs. 20,22,000, as against Rs. 21 lakhs in 1936-37. The decrease was due to the smaller number of suits filed in the civil courts and to the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The stamp duty on agreements executed in respect of Government stipends was remitted.

In order to prevent the possible loss of revenue from the short recovery of court-fees, a court-fees inspector of the standing of a second grade munsiff was

appointed, as a temporary measure, for a period of three months, which has since been extended to one year. The enquiry has brought to light a number of cases of short payment.

Income-Tax.

The total demand under the head of income-tax for the year, including the tax deducted at source and the arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 22,35,262 under income-tax, and to Rs. 10,24,166 under super-tax, as against Rs. 20,86,618 and Rs. 9,15,501, respectively, in 1936-37. The collections amounted to Rs. 21,98,988 under income-tax and Rs. 10,23,886 under super-tax.

Railways.

The chief event of the railway year was the resumption by the State of the management of the Bangalore-Harihar and Bangalore-Hindupur lines from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company with effect from the 1st January 1938. The working of the Bangalore City Station was also taken over from the same date. Payment of about Rs. 12 lakhs was made for the property taken over.

The present open mileage owned by both the State and the District Boards is 748·19 miles. Of this, 9·88 miles comprise the broad-gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field, which is still worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The metre gauge line from Anandapuram to Sagar was opened on the 11th March 1938. Its further extension by nine miles to Talaguppe has been sanctioned.

The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 53·11 lakhs, as against Rs. 53·44 lakhs in the previous year, inclusive of the contribution to the Depreciation Fund. The net revenue was Rs. 18·86 lakhs as against Rs. 18·41 lakhs in 1936-37.

The reduction made in passenger fares has, on the whole, resulted in increased earnings.

Fresh traffic and engineering surveys for the proposed Kadur-Chikmagalur railway have been undertaken.

Electrical Department.

The gross demand of the Electrical Department for the year was Rs. 67,29,459, as against Rs. 62,93,279 in 1936-37, and the actual collections amounted to Rs. 66,52,535, as against Rs. 61,59,620. The increase is due mainly to additional revenue realised from the Gold Mining Companies and other large industrial concerns and also to an increase in the number of minor consumers.

The working expenses (exclusive of the depreciation contribution of Rs. 7,82,140) amounted to Rs. 13,88,543 as against Rs. 12,74,181, the increase being due to the operation and maintenance of installations in the newly electrified towns.

The net revenue amounted to Rs 44,81,852, as against Rs. 42,85,439 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1,96,413. The percentage of net return on the capital cost of Rs. 3,34,28,173 (Rs. 3,23,89,348 to end of 1936-37 *plus* half of Rs. 20,77,649, the capital outlay for 1937-38) works out at 13·40 as against 13·46 in the previous year. The capital outlay includes Rs. 8,19,756 expended on the construction of the Shimsha project and the Jog Falls project, against which there is no return during the year under review.

The power generated during the year was 238,582,090 B.O.T.U., as against 225,180,730 in the previous year, an increase of 5·95 per cent.

Excluding the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Field, the total number of power and lighting installations at the end of the year was 3,743 and 34,378, respectively, as against 3,505 and 31,356 at the end of the previous year, the increase being 243 power and 3,022 lighting installations, equivalent to a total of 9·35 per cent. The number of street lights rose from 14,775 to 15,375. There were 297 advertisement lighting installations as against 251.

A gross revenue of Rs. 67,159 was realised during the year from the automatic telephones, as against Rs. 35,256 in 1936-37. The cost of maintenance of the system was Rs. 22,808 and the

net revenue, therefore, amounted to Rs. 44,351, as against Rs. 17,403 in the previous year. The net return on the capital cost of Rs. 7,57,333 works out at 5·86 per cent, as against 3·13 per cent in 1936-37.

The Bangalore Exchange was opened to service on the 1st September 1937, with a capacity of 500 subscribers, all of which has now been fully utilised. An estimate for the extension of the system by an additional 200 subscribers was sanctioned in June 1938. A further increase to 1,500 subscribers is under consideration.

The Mysore Exchange was opened on the 1st December 1937, with a capacity of 300 subscribers, and at the end of the year there were 221 subscribers.

The Bangalore-Kolar Gold Field trunk telephone system was also opened in February 1938.

The demand on the generating station at Sivasamudram having reached the maximum safe load, the Shimsha project, designed to generate 23,000 H.P., and estimated to cost Rs. 56,10,000, was sanctioned in August 1937. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the inaugural stone on December 20, 1937. Orders have been placed for the early supply of the required plant and machinery. The temporary and permanent buildings are under construction, the first main generating unit is expected to be put into service in August 1939 and the second in November 1939. The expenditure to the end of June 1938 was Rs. 7,60,491.

The Jog Falls project, designed to produce 24,000 H.P. in the first instance, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs in August 1937. The detailed surveys were conducted in January 1938 and detailed estimates are under preparation. Service roads and foot-paths have been formed and a portion of the telephone lines from Bhadravati to Jog completed.

The demand for power from the Mysore Paper Mills and the Cement Factory at Bhadravati, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers at Belagola, the Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Field and the cotton mills at Davangere, and from the increased number of small consumers will be far in excess of the combined capacity of the generating stations at Sivasamudram and Shimshapura, so that the department is doing everything possible to speed up the work on this project.

Capital expenditure of Rs. 6,68,261 was incurred during the year on town electrification schemes. A major portion of the outlay was incurred on the electrification of Davangere, Harihar, Krishnarajnagar, Hunsur, T.-Narsipur and Gargeswari. Power was also supplied to seven villagers, *viz.*, Gulur, Nidige, Bidarhalli, Bogadi, Lakshmidevipuram, Hadonahalli and Herebidanur.

Estimates for the electrification of Belur, Sidlaghatta, Tiptur and Kunigal, have been sanctioned and estimates for the electrification of Chitaldrug, Sulebele, Birur, Kadur, Ajjampur, Arsikere, Channagiri, Honnali and other towns and villages are under consideration. The towns and villages near the Bhadravati-Jog and Bhadravati-Davangere Power Lines are being surveyed. Altogether, 174 towns and villages had been electrified by the end of the year 1937-38, and eight more towns will be provided with electricity during the current year.

For the execution of the civil engineering works of the Shimsha and the Jog Falls projects, two sections were constituted with an Executive Engineer for each section under a Superintending Engineer.

Mines and Explosives.

There were 49 mining blocks in 1937-38, as against 47 in the previous year. The approximate total out-put of fine gold was 322,934 ozs., and of fine silver 22,311 ozs., as against 332,889 ozs. of gold and 25,276 ozs. of silver in 1936-37. The approximate total net value of fine gold and silver produced during the year was Rs. 2,97,62,922, as against Rs. 3,07,55,439 in 1936-37. The total royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 25,40,613, as against Rs. 28,52,369 in the previous year.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 26,666, as against 24,581 in the previous year. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines was 218. The total amount paid in compensation was Rs. 96,036. The 'safety first' propaganda was continued and a large number of Indian employees were trained in first-aid work.

Industrial Progress.

Among the large-scale industries newly started, mention may be made of the following:—

(1) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd.
(2) The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.
(3) The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd.
(4) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.

The Government propose to start a factory at Mysore for the manufacture of paints required for the Railway and Public Works departments and also for sale to the public.

Two other concerns, *viz.*, The Mysore Tannery, Ltd. and the Mysore Glass and Enamelling Works, Ltd., are in process of formation.

I have several times explained the policy we pursue in instituting or assisting the institution of new industrial establishments. The total number of such establishments now working is twenty-four, their total capital is five crores of rupees and the number of persons to whom they afford employment, either directly or indirectly, is 20,000.

Porcelain Factory.

Articles to the value of Rs. 74,989 were manufactured at the Porcelain Factory during the year and the total sales amounted to Rs. 97,022. An estimate has been sanctioned for Rs. 4 lakhs for the installation of an electric tunnel kiln.

Electric Factory.

There was all-round progress in the working of the Electric Factory and as many as 1,000 labourers are now employed in it. The working of the Factory resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,212.

Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd.

The balance sheet of the Krishnarajendra Mills for 1937 shows a profit of Rs. 5,573, after providing Rs. 1,48,492 towards interest charges and Rs. 32,014 towards writing down the loss resulting from the clearance sale of old hosiery stock. The working for the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1938 is expected to show a net profit of approximately Rs. 65,000, after providing Rs. 82,000 towards interest charges.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

The steel plant at Bhadravati was in full operation during the year.

The open hearth furnace was blown out for relining on the 11th June 1938, and there were 310 firings in the furnace after the relining as against 282 before.

The production in all sections of the works was satisfactory. The manufacturing cost was reduced. During the latter half of the year the sales suffered a serious set-back owing to price-cutting. The works are nevertheless expected to yield a profit of about Rs. 75,000 during 1937-38.

The construction of the cement plant was completed and it started operation in July last.

Paper Mills.

The paper mills have just begun work and the copies of this address that will shortly be distributed to you will have a special interest inasmuch as they are printed on some of the first samples of Bhadravati paper.

The Bhadravati New Town Board was constituted during the year. The welfare of labour in the works area is one of the important duties entrusted to the Board of Management, and they have provided a theatre at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in addition to other amenities. An aided High School will be started in June next.

Cottage Industries.

The *Khadi* Centre at Badanval increased its sales to about Rs. 65,000.

Improved *Charakas* and other appliances of the value of Rs. 4,000 are being distributed to the spinners at half the actual cost.

Two new *Khadi* centres were opened, one at Turuvanur in the Chitaldrug district and the other at Kolar. The latter is concentrating on improvements in the spinning and weaving of wool. A class is also being opened at the Chitaldrug Industrial School to train young men in wool-weaving and spinning.

Demonstration in improved methods of cotton weaving were conducted in twelve centres. About 1,200 people were trained and some of them have introduced improved appliances at a cost of Rs. 2,600. At Somanahalli near Maddur, a large number of Adikarnataka workers were trained and improved appliances supplied to them at concession rates.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 43,000 were sanctioned to 42 persons for assistance in the establishment of small industries such as flour mills and power looms.

With a view to affording facilities to boys trained in the industrial schools to set up for themselves, a scheme for supply of equipment on credit was sanctioned, and a number of students have already been provided with such assistance.

There were thirteen home industry classes working during the year as against twelve in the previous year. One was newly started at Channapatna for the special benefit of gosha ladies. During the year 1937-38, 362 women completed their training and 557 women are now under training in these institutions. Assistance has been rendered in the sale of the products of these institutions through the Arts and Crafts Depot at Bangalore.

Sericulture.

The silk industry continued to suffer on account of the dumping of Japanese and Chinese silk on the Indian market.

A survey was conducted of the villages in which sericulture was going on and in which it had been practised in the past and abandoned.

A free supply of mulberry cuttings and seedlings was made to a number of sericulturists, and facilities were given to them to raise mulberry trees on their own lands. Demonstration mulberry topes were also planted with the co-operation of the village panchayats along the Bangalore-Maddur and Bangalore-Kolar roads and in interior villages. The Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 37,150 for increasing the supply of disease-free eggs and for work in other directions. The supply of disease free eggs from Government-aided grainages was increased by nearly 50 per cent. The total quantity supplied during the year was 100 lakhs of layings, of which 70 lakhs were of the higher yielding cross-breds.

Judicial.

On the civil side, while there was a fall in the institution of suits by 1,497, or 4·3 per cent, there was also a gratifying reduction in pendency. The total number of suits pending at the close of the year was 10,852, as against 11,428, and the number of those that were more than a year old was reduced from 622 to 378.

Meanwhile, on the criminal side there was a decrease by 375, or 1·3 per cent, in the number of cases filed, a decrease of 99, or 0·2 per cent, in the number of persons involved and a decrease of 1·2 in the percentage of convictions. The number of criminal appeals pending in the High Court was reduced from 49 in 1933-34 to nil in 1937-38 and the average duration in days from 192 to 29·51. In connection with the latter point a case recently decided shows that it has been found possible to complete the whole of the procedure from commission of the offence to disposal of the appeal in the High Court, that is to say, the Police enquiry, the preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate, the trial in the Sessions Court and the appeal, within a period of three months and ten days, or between the 23rd May and the 2nd September.

The system of trial by jury was introduced in the Hassan and Chitaldrug districts from February 1, 1938.

The system is now in force throughout the State.

Medical.

The total number of medical institutions working at the close of the year was 294, giving an average of one institution for every 100·4 square miles and 22,300 of population. This compares favourably with the corresponding figures in any other part of India.

The Sri Narasimharaja Hospital at Kolar, which combines the advantages of the pavilion and the quadrangle type of building, constructed at a cost of Rs. 86,000, was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja in December last. The Cheluvamba Maternity Hospital at Mysore, towards the construction of which His Highness the Maharaja made a munificent donation of a lakh of rupees, the Lady Willingdon Tuberculosis Dispensary at Bangalore, and the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Davangere are nearing completion. Considerable improvements have been carried out in a number of other institutions. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a hospital at a cost of one lakh of rupees in the fast-growing town of Mandya. I take this opportunity of thanking all the gentlemen who have so kindly come forward with generous donations towards the cost of the building.

The Rural Medical Practitioners' scheme has been well received. Six practitioners have already established themselves and proposals for the extension of the scheme are under consideration.

The campaign against venereal diseases was further organized, and facilities provided for free treatment in all the district hospitals and a few selected dispensaries. Batches of medical subordinates are being given special training in the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

Maternity and child welfare work has been placed on a systematic basis and a full-time secretary and organiser has been appointed. Fifteen maternity homes were newly opened during the year, bringing the total number of these institutions to fifty-one.

His Highness's Government made a donation of one lakh of rupees to the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The purchase of a deep X-ray therapy apparatus for the treatment of cancer and allied diseases in Bangalore was sanctioned, and facilities have been provided for radium treatment in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

Our medical institutions are being increasingly recognised as centres for post-graduates study and training, and graduates from many parts of India are availing themselves of the facilities afforded for study.

The expenditure of the department, which was a little over Rs. 4 lakhs in 1910, has been more than quadrupled in the course of 27 years—the actual expenditure in 1937 amounting to Rs. 18,37,180 as shown in the statement below :—

Year	Expenditure of the department (in rupees)	Total number of institutions	Area served by each institution (in square miles)	Population served by each institution
1910 ...	4,05,663	149	197	36,500
1920 ...	8,93,512	189	185	30,000
1930 ...	14,23,694	271	108	23,500
1937 ...	18,37,180	294	100·4	22,300

Public Health.

Except for an outbreak of cholera and a rise in the incidence of plague, the general state of public health was normal. As a preventive measure, 116,434 anti-plague inoculations, 2,47,784 vaccinations and 382,239 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. The arrangements for the production of vaccine at the Public Health Institute were continued and extended.

The campaign against guinea worm in the Chitaldrug district was continued. Since 1928, 122 drinking water wells have been constructed at a cost of

Rs. 1,16,434 out of the Government grant of Rs. 1,18,000.

Malaria control work was continued by the Government in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and at Mandya, Nagenhalli, Mudigere, Hiriyur and Nagoonhalli, and fresh centres were established at Thippagondanahalli, Marconahalli and Bhadravati. In addition, special grants were made to local bodies for work of the same nature in Chikmagalur, Bhadravati Old Town and Shimoga.

On the recommendation of the Mysore Committee on Vital Statistics, a new system of registration and compilation of these statistics was introduced in the Shimoga and Bangalore districts from January 1, 1938. Under this system, monthly returns of births and deaths from villages and daily returns from towns are received in the Central Statistical Office for posting and analysis. The registration of marriages was also made compulsory in city and town municipalities and arrangements were made for voluntary registration in minor municipalities and villages. The Director of Public Health issues the certificates of births, deaths and marriages.

The total expenditure on Public Health was Rs. 27·5 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 23 lakhs in the previous year and about Rs. 21 lakhs ten years ago.

Agriculture.

A special feature of the work of the Agricultural Department during the year was the opening of demonstration plots in the raiyats' own fields, in which demonstrations were conducted in close co-operation with the owners and as part of their regular operations. One thousand such plots in five hundred villages have been formed to deal with all aspects of agricultural improvement and particularly with the advantages of using improved implements and selected seed and manuring in a systematic manner.

Over a hundred villages have been provided with improved implements, and the raiyats have shown much appreciation of their use. The quantity of improved seed distributed was double that distributed in the previous year.

An important item of work in the chemical section has been the production of cream jaggery of high quality by a process of decolorisation of the juice with active carbon. The Government have sanctioned the installation of a jaggery boiling unit on the Irwin Canal Farm with a working capacity of five tons of cane per day.

Among experiments which have yielded encouraging results may be mentioned the use of molasses as a corrective to soil alkalinity, the use of certain indigenous plants as insecticides, and large scale trials in the making of compost from agricultural and habitation waste.

There is a steady increase from year to year in the demand for sprayers and spraying materials. During the year, over Rs. 40,000 worth were sold to 1,700 owners of areca gardens.

Short courses in bee-keeping were held in each of the bee-keeping centres and were attended by prospective bee-keepers, including some from Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Bihar.

Five more poultry farming centres were sanctioned.

Experiments on diseases affecting live-stock and poultry in the State were continued in the Serum Institute. Among new preparations issued may be mentioned vaccines against rabies in dogs and other animals, anthrax in sheep and cattle, strangles in horses, and chicken-pox in poultry. The demand for the sera and vaccines prepared at the Institute has increased considerably. The revenue realised was Rs. 1,46,700 against an expenditure of Rs. 76,000.

Co-operative Societies.

The number of co-operative societies working at the end of the year was 1,894. Membership increased from 146,000 to 148,000 and the share capital from Rs. 53·67 lakhs to Rs. 55·01 lakhs. The deposits held by the societies amounted to Rs. 114 lakhs and their reserve funds to Rs. 32 lakhs.

Lending operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were extended to four more

taluks, and by the end of the year there were thirty-two land mortgage societies receiving assistance from it. The Bank has so far sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 8,59,785 in 636 cases, the amount issued being Rs. 7,97,735 in 587 cases. During the year, the Bank reduced the rate of interest from 8 per cent to 7 per cent in the case of individuals and from 7 per cent to 6 per cent in the case of societies. Its net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 11,700.

A Plantain Growers' Marketing Society has been organised at Hiriyur on a modest scale and a Fig Growers' Society at Ganjam in the Seringapatam taluk. The work of distributing improved cotton seed has been introduced by two rural credit societies in the Chitaldrug district and 800 maunds of approved seed have been distributed. Co-operative consolidation of holdings on a voluntary basis is being attempted in two villages in the Closepet taluk. The sale of "kole roga" sprayers and materials has been entrusted to two societies in the Koppa taluk.

Education.

The year recorded an increase in the number of educational institutions (public and private) from 7,731 to 7,941, as well as in the total strength, which rose from 339,696 to 352,897. Two new high schools—a municipal high school at Mandya and an unaided high school at Mysore—were opened during the year.

The revised S.S.L.C. scheme with its differentiated courses of optional subjects to suit special aptitudes came into effect, and the scheme for vernacularisation of high school education was completed with the extension of the vernacular medium to science subjects. All non-language subjects are now taught in Kannada.

Eight new middle schools were opened and the number of middle schools for boys (both Kannada and Urdu) increased to 310, with an increase in strength from 38,932 to 41,474. A scheme of vocational middle schools has been sanctioned, and steps have been taken to open such schools at two centres during the current school year.

The physical welfare of pupils has been engaging the attention of the department. The canteen system of providing lunch for boys has been brought into existence in several high and middle schools.

Primary Education Committee's interim Report.

The House will remember that a little over a year ago, the Government appointed a Committee with my colleague, the First Member of Council, as President, to examine certain questions relating to the expansion of primary education in the State. The Committee have now submitted an *interim* report recommending the opening of about a thousand primary schools in the next four years so as to secure that there shall be a school in every village with a population of 500 and over in the maidan and of 300 and over in the malnad. The schools will be two-teacher schools in the larger villages and single teacher schools in the smaller ones. The total cost involved in this scheme will amount to Rs. 3,35,000 recurring per annum, and Rs. 1,25,000 non-recurring for the first four years. It is proposed that half of this should be met by the Government, the other half being borne by the local bodies. The Committee suggest that those District Boards which are now levying the Railway Cess should be permitted to divert three pies per rupee of the cess for the purpose of financing the scheme, and that the others should be asked to levy an education cess of three pies in the rupee. The Committee have recommended the levy of a similar cess on municipal revenue except in municipalities which are already meeting the cost of elementary education from their budgets.

A scheme of nursery schools has been approved by the Government. As a preliminary to the establishment of a central institution for the training of nursery school teachers, arrangements have been made to get competent women teachers trained in Madras.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ
KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES LIBRARY

Pay of Teachers of High and Middle Schools.

The question of revision of the pay of the teachers of High and Middle Schools has engaged the attention of the Government for some time past. The existing grades do not offer prospects of increased emoluments for many of the teachers within a reasonable time. The Director of Public Instruction has framed proposals under which there will be two grades, in place of three, for the teachers of High Schools, and the Headmasters of Middle Schools who are graded with them. The number of places in the two grades will be so fixed that every teacher may hope to reach Rs. 100 about the middle of his service and Rs. 175 by the time he retires. Grades reaching maxima of Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 will be introduced for teachers in Middle Schools. The extra cost involved is between sixty and seventy thousand rupees. The scheme is under detailed scrutiny. I will only say here that, considering the importance of the work on which these teachers are employed, the Government feel that the expenditure is well worth while.

Mysore University.

The total student strength of the University was 3,167, as against 2,998 in 1936-37. This number includes 252 women students, as against 211 in the previous year.

Four endowments of the value of Rs. 29,000 were accepted during the year, the most notable being one of Rs. 20,000 by the late *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* Dr. Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty for dissemination of scientific knowledge in Kannada.

The transfer of the degree classes of the Maharani's College to Bangalore, with effect from the year 1939, has been sanctioned, and the necessary additions to the Women's Intermediate College building will be put in hand. The Intermediate classes of the Maharani's College will continue at Mysore.

An important event of the year was the inspection of the Medical College by the Inspectors of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital has been recognised for purposes of the Final Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Public Works Department.

The principal irrigation works that were completed during the year are the following :—

(1) The Anjanapur reservoir. The reservoir has been completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs. The channel works are in progress. An area of about 4,000 acres was brought under irrigation during the year. It is hoped that this will be extended to 9,300 acres when the channels are completed.

(2) The Nidasale and Kamasamudram tank works.

(3) An outlay of Rs. 1,16,000 was incurred on repairs to the Ramasamudram, Vijayapur Amanikere and Narasambudhi tanks, in addition to a sum of Rs. 6,064 spent on repairs to the channels.

The following important works were in progress :—

(1) The reservoir across the Shimsha at Marconahalli, estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs. The total outlay up to the end of June 1938 was Rs. 8·36 lakhs. It is hoped to bring about 2,000 acres under irrigation during the current year. When completed the reservoir is expected to irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres.

(2) The channel works under the Anjanapur reservoir.

(3) An outlay of Rs. 1,34,328 was incurred to the end of 1937-38 on the construction of the left bank channel from the New Kudlur Anicut. An area of nearly 558 acres has so far been brought under irrigation out of the projected area of 1,600 acres.

(4) The waste weir of the Thumbadi lake is being raised to the full sanctioned height.

(5) The Dalvoy tank is also nearing completion.

Among the important new works recently sanctioned, I may mention the following:—

	Area to be irrigated.	*Cost.*
	Acres.	Rs.
1. The Shimsha branch of the Irwin Canal ...	15,000	12,10,000
2 The 24th mile distributary of the Irwin Canal	2,020	1,40,000
3. A channel from the Keelaghatta "ane" on the left bank of the Shimsha River ...	1,835	2,50,000
4. Restoration of the Kestur tank in the Maddur taluk	462	50,000
5. New tank at Thippaganahalli in the Goribidnur taluk	600	2,50,000

The following projects are under consideration:—

1. Construction of a new tank at Gundamgere near Dodballapur at a cost of Rs. 2,27,000 to irrigate about 600 acres.
2. Improvement of the supply to the Srirampur tank, Hosdurga taluk.
3. Construction of an anicut across the Vedavathi at Naranapur, Chellakere taluk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.
4. Improvement and extension of the Kattepur channel, Hassan District.
5. Construction of a new tank at Gangur, Hassan District.
6. Construction of a reservoir at Ragimakalahalli in the Bowringpet taluk at a cost of Rs. 3,10,000 to irrigate about 600 acres.
7. Extension of the right bank channel under the Bhadra Anicut for another six miles towards Holehonnur. By this extension an additional area of 600 acres can be brought under cultivation.
8. Opening of the Bhadra Anicut left bank channel at a cost of Rs. 9·04 lakhs, as the lands under the right bank channel have been fully brought under irrigation.
9. Construction of a storage tank at the head of the Yagachi stream above Chikmagalur to feed the lands of Hosahalli, Lakshmipura and Chilkur villages. It would be possible, when this tank is built, to augment the supply to the Kudlur Anicut.

As a result of the very heavy rains in october last, twenty-six tanks breached in the Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet and Nanjangud taluks. It is anticipated that the cost of repairing the breaches will be about Rs. 6 lakhs. A special sub-division at Chamarajnagar has been formed to carry out the repairs.

The total number of minor tanks restored during the year is 51, bringing the total number of restored minor tanks to the end of 1937-38 to 5,050 out of 20,803. The problem of restoring the minor tanks in larger numbers is under the consideration of the Government.

Civil Works.

The new railway office building (estimated cost Rs. 6·49 lakhs) has been very nearly completed, as also the Cheluvamba Maternity Hospital (estimated cost Rs. 1,55,000). The construction of the Pathology Block attached to the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, for which a donation of Rs. 50,000 was given by Sri Murugharajendra Swamigalavaru of the Bruhan Mutt, Chitaldrug, was started in February 1938 and the work is making rapid progress. The construction of the District Office building at Mandya has been taken up.

Considerable lengths of the Madras-Cannanore road, the Bangalore-Nilgiri road and the road from Mysore to Belgola have been tarred.

A subvention of Rs. 32,000 from State funds was made towards repairs of District Board roads.

An aerodrome is being constructed near Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 52,000.

As it was found necessary to afford relief to the Executive Engineer of the Mysore District, the division was split up into two with headquarters at Mysore and Mandya, respectively.

Municipalities.

There were no changes in the number or constitution of the municipal councils. Power was given to the Government to appoint Chief Officers in Town Municipalities and to transfer officers from one local body to another.

Judged by the interest taken in the elections, there was little enthusiasm for municipal work. In the Banavar Municipality in the Hassan District, no candidate stood for election at all.

The same thing happened in the case of vacancies in the Nanjangud and Heggaddevankote Municipalities. At a number of bye-elections in the Bangalore district there was no contest. In several cases there were no meetings of committees, even of the managing and works committees, in the course of the year.

The revision of the assessment on lands and buildings was completed in all the districts except Mysore and Shimoga.

Water supply schemes begun for Mandya, Melkote and Ganjam were completed. Extensive schemes were sanctioned for Hassan (Rs. 1,26,210), Sagar (Rs. 50,800), Davangere (Rs. 45,175), Saklespur (Rs. 41,126), Krishnarajnagar (Rs. 26,500) and Shikarpur (Rs. 21,850), and smaller schemes for twenty-five other towns.

Maternity Homes.

Maternity homes were constructed in Tyamagondlu, Davangere, Devanhalli and Nagamangala, while others were sanctioned for Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa. The maternity ward and child welfare centre at Sira and the maternity ward at Turuvekere were opened during the year. The construction of female dispensaries in Sringeri, T.-Narsipur, Saligrama and Madhugiri is under consideration.

Roads.

Provision has been made for tarring roads in Saklespur, Hassan, Tarikere, Birur, Kadur, Koppa, Narasimharajpur, Shimoga and Tirthahalli.

District Boards.

The revenue and expenditure of the eight District Boards amounted to Rs. 22,28,115 and Rs. 21,66,297, respectively.

Programmes for the execution of important road and bridge works spread over a period of five years out of the railway cess fund were sanctioned in the Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. The Kolar District Board has been permitted to utilise the annual railway cess collections for the improvement of roads and construction of culverts. The Chitaldrug District Board has been permitted to take a loan of Rs. 1 lakh from the railway cess investment for sinking drinking water wells.

As the financial condition of the several district boards was not satisfactory, the Government have appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of improving their finances. The recommendations of the committee are under consideration.

Village Panchayats.

The number of village panchayats in the State increased from 11,574 to 11,844, the increase being due to the breaking up of groups.

The demand for the year, inclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 55,23,899, out of which a sum of Rs. 12,35,603 (inclusive of remissions) was collected, as against Rs. 14,44,256 in the previous year, leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 42,88,296 for recovery. The village panchayats had a closing balance of Rs. 32,09,313.

The allotment during the year under "assignments to village panchayats" was Rs. 80,000 and an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for relief works in the Nagamangala taluk and the taluks of the Madhugiri sub-division. The grant for the year under drinking water wells in villages was Rs. 1,85,000.

Inclusive of the amounts granted by the Government, a sum of over Rs. 5 lakhs was spent on public works during the year. Twenty-seven sub-overseers worked as village panchayat inspectors.

The construction of model houses for the use of the Adikarnatakas was undertaken in Belagola village in the Seringapatam taluk and in Nilakantanahalli in the Channapatna taluk. It is proposed to lease out the houses at a nominal rent of four annas per mensem.

With a view to seeing that all the villages in the State are provided with adequate water-supply, the Government have decided to allot a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for expenditure within the next five years.

The scheme for organising concentrated propaganda for rural welfare is being worked in 191 villages.

The Government have directed that, where suitable lady candidates are available, there is no objection to Deputy Commissioners nominating them as members of village panchayats.

Finance.

The revised estimates for the year 1937-38, which were presented to the Assembly in June last, contemplated the realization of a total revenue of Rs. 391·23 lakhs and provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 391·20 lakhs, and the ordinary revenue account was thus expected to close with a nominal surplus of Rs. 3,000. The preliminary accounts for the year, which are now ready, disclose an improvement of about Rs. 3½ lakhs in revenue, and savings of about Rs. 2½ lakhs in expenditure, thus showing a total improvement of about Rs. 6 lakhs over the revised anticipations of the year. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been transferred to a reserve head to meet items of special expenditure and the accounts are expected to close with a surplus of about one lakh of rupees.

Substantial improvement in revenue appears under Forest, Excise, Income-tax, Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric Works and Chamarajasagar and Water Works. Large savings in expenditure are noticeable under Education, Agriculture, and Army, as a result mainly of the postponement of liabilities provided for in the year.

In my speech at the last Birthday session of this Assembly, I referred to the 5½ per cent loan of Rs. 216 lakhs which was due for discharge on November 1, 1938, and to the issue of a new 3 per cent 1956-61 loan for the conversion of the above loan and of Savings Bank Fixed Deposits. The total subscriptions to the 3 per cent loan so far amount to Rs. 110·34 lakhs, of which about Rs. 85·59 lakhs relate to the conversion of the 5½ per rent bonds. Arrangements have been made for the discharge of the unconverted holdings of the 5½ per cent bonds on November 1, 1938.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the Bank of Mysore on the fact that on the 2nd October it will complete 25 years of useful service to the State. In the course of these 25 years, that is, between 1913 and the present day, it has increased its deposits from something under Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 250 lakhs, its cash and investments from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 108 lakhs, and its profits, from something under Rs. 3,000 to what I hope will amount for the year to nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

Conclusion.

Ladies and gentlemen, I close, as I began, by asking you to consider the bearing of the facts and figures I have given you on the dread thoughts that fill all our minds to-day. All that can humanly be done to avert war has been done, and I greatly fear it has been done in vain. We pray God to find a solution where man has failed. Meanwhile, it behoves us to prepare for the worst. A world war will mean a drain on our manhood, our purses and our resources of every kind. Let us begin from now onwards to conserve them, to develop them, to strengthen them. In a world war there will be shortage of food, and soaring prices all the world over. Let us make it a part of our rural reconstruction scheme to induce every village to increase its output to the utmost, for the benefit of the ryot and for the benefit of the world at large.

Let us all add our moral support to the Empire of which we form a part, to the nation with which we have been so long and so intimately associated. Any other attitude is, in my view, inconceivable, and I have no doubt that India will stand by Britain as wholeheartedly as she did during the last war. That is as necessary in her own interests as in the interests of humanity at large. India cannot afford to lose Britain. The time is one for all men and women of goodwill, of whatever race or creed, to sink their differences and exert their soul-force in the cause of right and in the cause of honourable peace.

Lastly, let me repeat to you as nearly as I can the words of the message that

His Imperial Majesty King George broadcast to the people of England yesterday. He bade them be of good cheer in spite of the clouds hanging over the Empire and the world, to meet whatever may befall with cool heads and brave hearts and to trust their leaders who had been doing everything that was possible to promote a just and honourable solution of the situation.

The Address over, **Mr. C. K. VENKATARAMAIYA**, Kannada Translator to Government, read the Kannada version of the Address.

Swearing in of New Members.

The following members made the prescribed Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats :—

1. Mr. Alampally Nanjunda Setty (Hosadurga Taluk).
2. Mr. P. S. Doraiswami Naidu (Hosadurga Taluk).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Prohibition of Drink in Rural Health Centre at Closepet.

Q.—2. **Messrs. B. CHOODE GOWDA** and **M. B. GURULINGIAH** (Closepet Taluk); **T. THIMMARAYAPPA** and **Patel HONNASIDDAIYA** (Magadi Taluk); **T. MADIAH GOWDA** and **M. SIDDE GOWDA** (Channapatna Taluk); **C. N. NARASINGA RAO** (Bangalore City Municipality); **K. NARAYANA SETTY** (Magadi Municipality); **S. KARIAPPA** and **Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA** (Kankanhalli Taluk); **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH** (Closepet Municipality); **N. APPANNA REDDY** (Bangalore Taluk); **A. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA** (Devanhalli Taluk); **H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO, K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA** and **V. VENKATESAIYA** (Special Interests); **Patel HANUME GOWDA** (Dodballapur Taluk); **B. MALLAPPA** and **A. M. CHANNAMARE GOWDA** (Nelamangala Taluk); **K. P. PARASIVIAH** (Kankanhalli Municipality); **S. SHARABHANNA** (Anekal Taluk); **SHAMPUR PAPANNA** and **S. MUNIVENKATAPPA** (Minorities).

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of toddy shops closed and the number of villages where they have been closed in Channapatna and Closepet Taluks in accordance with the programme for the prohibition of drink;

(*b*) the average income of each such shops for the last five years;

(*c*) the loss of revenue to Government by such closure;

(*d*) whether there is no instance of shops working within a radius of three miles from any shop which has been closed;

(*e*) the number of cocoanut trees let out by the raiyats for the tapping of toddy in Closepet and Channapatna Taluks for the past five years and the quantity of toddy drawn;

(*f*) whether the Government have examined if it is a profit or loss to the raiyats to allow cocoanut trees to be tapped;

(*g*) the income derived last year by Government from the issue of licenses for tapping cocoanut trees in Closepet and Channapatna Taluks?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT** (**Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao**).—

(*a*)—

Channapatna Taluk. 5	Closepet Taluk. 4
1. Nagavara,	1. Maiganahalli,
2. Hanumapura,	2. Bannikuppe,
3. Nilasandra,	3. Gerahalli,
4. Byrapatna,	4. Nagohalli.
5. Honganur.	

(*b*)—

Per annum. Rs.	Per annum. Rs.
1. 1,582	1. 992
2. 985	2. 1,785
3. 736	3. 1,013
4. 1,710	4. 1,237
5. 1,391	

(*c*)—

Rs.	Rs.
6,404	5,027

(*d*)—

The bordering 7 shops to the 5 closed shops are situated within a radius of about 3 miles	Three shops are situated within a radius of 3 miles.

(*e*)—

62,128 trees	4,924 trees
9,44,985 Gadas of toddy	1,47,720 Gadas of toddy.

(*f*) The question is not clear.

(*g*) Rs. 90,023 Rs. 8,860.